Ashtabula Telegraph.

JAMES REED & SON, Prop'rs. ASHTABULA, 1

NEWS SUMMARY.

Important Intelligence from All Parts.

Congressional. SEXATE. - Several petitions were preof en the lat for the admission, free of SEKATE.—Several petitions were presented on the jet for the admission, free o
duty, of substances used in making paper.

A tweesble reject wis made upon the House
bill making an appropriation for the deliciency
for the support of certain Indian tribes.

A message was received from the Free
ident, inviting the attention of Courres
to the support of insettled claims o
the Spanish inhabitants of Bost Florida
the settlement of which was provide
for by the Ireaty of 1810 between the
United States and Spain. A resolution was
adopted calling on the Secretary of th
Treasury for information as to the amoun
paid out of the appropriations for the "starpastal survivor from July 1. 1878 to March
1850.—The bill for the relief of fits John Po
ter was taken up, and Mr. Bandolph made
speech in approal of his proposed substitute
which substitute attheries as a Colonial of is
many, this commission to dute from January
1851, and to review from according to law.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills wa

House.-A large number of bills was introduced, among which were the following: By Mr. Waldren, repeating all act granting lands in the Indian Territory to rail granting lands in the Indian Territory to railroade conditioned on the extinguishment of
the Indian thies; by Mr. O. Turner,
abolishing all tariff duties on printing
type, trace chains and sariuthural implements; by Mr. Arkins, placing on the
tree list certain materials used in the manufacture of paper; by Mr. Townshout dita,
placing printing type and paper on the free
list; by Mr. Addrich, amending the Internal
Revenue laws; by Mr. Page, admitting steamplaw machiners free of duty; by Mr. Hutchhison, to recognize the milling of the United
States. Mr. Weaver saked unanimous consent-to lawe a vote upon his financial recofutions, but Mr. McLane objected to even havlag them road.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted SENATE.—A resolution was adopted on the 24 instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report "whether any American chiema have been arrested or impresent for the exercise of their Constitutional rights to petition this body concerning a matter of great public interest, naturely; the title to a seat in this body of a Scinator From the State of which they are citizens. ... Mr. Logan spoke in opposition to the bill for the relief of Fits John Porter, claiming that Congress had no power to set asidn a suntence by a courtmential; the only way that Genoral Porter could be restored to the army was by Executive perdon.

House.-The morning hour was dispensed with, and the report of the Committee of the Whole on the revision of the rules was considered. The revised rules were finally sdopted—122 to 88, nearly a party vote—and a resolution, offered by Mr. Gardield, that the new rules should go into effect on the 8th was adopted.

SENATE .- On the 3d Mr. Logan con-Sharks.—Of the set all, Logan con-thued his remarks in opposition to the bill for the relief of General Porter... A communica-tion was received from the Secretary of War giving the number, age, rank, etc., of officers retired from the army since the act of June II, 1885..., Mr. Thurman. From the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the House hillfor the removal of political disabilities of individuals.

House .-- The Senate resolutions relative to the late Senator Houston, of Ainbann, were taken up, and ealogies were prenounced by Means, Weight, Perandoc Wood, Cox, For-ney Jowe, Williams, Herbert, Herndon, Lowis, amford, Shelley, House, Atkins and Harris, when, see a further mark of respect, the House

SENATE. - A bill was introduced on DENATE.—A 041 was introduced on the 6th by Mr. Hair, to provide for the pay-ment of pensions to widows and minor children upon the death of pensioners totally disabled from women's in the service. Mr. Morgan offered a joint resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, declaring that in-dinations in the United States, and subject to the Jurisdetton thereof, are "presents" with the susualing of the Constitution where it says, in the Fourtsonth Amendment, that "all perthe meaning of the Constitution where it says, in the Fourteenth Amendment, that "all persons been or naturalised in the United States, and surfaces to the jurisdiction thereof, are claimed wherein the Patients of the United States and of the States, wherein they reside, and that such Indian and of the States wherein they reside, and states, and of the States wherein they reside, and such of the United States. The House bill making widtlional appropriations of \$185,000 for the States wherein they remain in the force the support of certain Indian tribes for the ven emiling June 30, 1880, was passed. Mr. Logent-continued his remarks in opposition to the bill for the relief of Fire John Porter.

Heuse.—The bill regulating the removal of causes from State to Pederal Courts was amended and passed—100 to 70.... A motion to take up the bill prohibiting the assessment of officended for political purposes was defeated, all of the Republicans and eighteen Democrats voting against it.

President, and B. J. Chambers, of Texas, for Vice-President. A resolution was adopted that the Convention should adjourn to meet the same that the Consmittee of one from each State was appointed to meet there at the same time.

Two Assussous were recently arrested at Wilmington, Del., by a United States

From Washington.

THE public dobt statement for February makes the following exhibit: Total debt (including interest), \$2,191,493,874. Cash

A FEW months ago a negro was con- A FEW days ago a crowd of deterwicted of murder in West Virginia. The Judge presiding, in accordance with the State of forty men, who law, excluded colored men from the jury, and the Court of Appeals sustained the rulng. On the 1st the United States Supreme Court reversed the ruling of the courts below, and propounced the trial and conviction of the prisoner illegal, because he was, by the exclusion of his own race from the jury, denied the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. In the Virginia case, where a negro mur-derse had been tried by a jury composed nutrivity of white men, the State laws containing on prohibition on colored ethtens from so serving, the Supreme Cour pronounces the action of Judge Rives, of the Federal basels, in removing the case to his court for trial, whong. In the case of the State Judge who presided in the last-mentioned trial, who was arraigned for presistently excluding colored men from juries, the law not requiring it, it was held that the completers against him were well founded, In the case of Davis, a Deputy Collector in a Tennessee district, who while on a raid killed a moonshiner and was indicted for murder in a State court, it was decided that the killing was done by him as an officer of the United States in the discharge of his duty, and that, if the provocation had not been sufficient, be would have been amenable to Federal and not State law. Justice Field dissented.

THE coinage during February at the United States mints amounted to a total of \$5,100,900, of which som \$2,300,400 were in tandard aliver dollars.

THE National Bank taxation cases were decided by the United Statos Supreme Court on the 2d, the Court bolding that the laws of New York and Ohlo virtually dis-criminate against tank stock in favor of other moneyed capital, and are to conflict with Federal acts bearing on the subject.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture, in * recent letter to Hepresentative Le Fever, says the wants of the Agricultural Department are many and argent. A suitable building is needed for the accommodation of employes, for the storage and handling of seeds, and for the continuous exhibition of the agri-cultural produce of this great Nation. Commissioner Le Duc urgently recommends the addition of divisions of forestry, meteorology and a veterinary division, and, in summing up their needs, in a single phrase, says "the

A CONFERENCE was beld in Washlugton on the 5d between Secretary Schurz and the Ute chieftains. The Indians virtument and ceds their reservation. It was night the White River Utes would be reof a Persian expedition to Herat had been that Ourney and the Use more to the Unitah Reservation in Utah, and that Ourney and the Uncompaligness would be settled to severalty on Oranic River, Utah. At a previous interview the Southern Ute delegation consessed to give up their present.

AT St. Petersburg on the 3d General at Oroomiah, who will take charge of Melikoff, President of the Supreme Executive their distribution.—N. Y. Tonce.

The East.

Ar the recent election in Portland, Me., William Sentor (Rep.) was elected dayor, by a majority of 1,234. The Repub-icans carried Farmington, Skowhegan, Lewicons carried Farmington, Showingan, Lewiston, Auburn, Gardner, Bath, Saco, Deering, Cape Elizabeth, Bridgion, Falmouth, Gorham, Konnebunk, Kennebunk Port, Carmel, Pryeburg, Hiraru and Bockland, Standish gave a Democratic majority, and the Democrate also elected their candidate for Mayor of Elisworth.

EDWARD COWLEY, ex-Superintendent of the Shapherd's Fold in New York City, has been incarcurated in the Pentientary, of which institution he was once the chaplain. The following delegates to the Na-

tional Convention at Chicago were chosen by the Republican members of the Maine Legis-lature on the evening of the 3d: Eugene Hale, Joseph R. Bodwell, E. T. Gill and Alon A. Strout. The resolutions adopted affirm the principles of the party and urge he nomination of Senator Blaine for the

AT the Sub-Treasury in New York m the 5d honds to the value of \$2,510,000 cere purchased on sinking fund account. The

A nov named Waring Schooley, aged fourteen years, was found near Pittston, Pa., a few days ago, in an unconscious condition, having been shot and probably fatally wounded by some one unknown. The mother of the boy dropped dead when he was carried into the house.

West and South. Tux Moffitt Bell-punch law has been

speaked and the liceuse system adopted by he Virginia Legislature. The snow blockade on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad the past winter was the worst ever known in that section. Traffic was suspended between Blamarck and Fargs from the 15th of February to the first week in March.

A JOINT resolution proposing an

amendment to the Wisconsin State Constitu-tion prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intextinating liquors as a beverage, except native white and beer, was lost in the Assem-bity on the lat—ayes, 44; noes, 33—a majority of all the anembers-elect not voting in the

THE new Railroad Commission of Georgia has fixed the maximum tariff for pas-sengers in that State at four cents per mile, a reduction on rates heretofore charged.

THE Republican State Convention of Iowa, for the selection of delegates to the National Convention, is to be held at Des Moines on the 14th of April. A CAR-LOAD of exodus negroes ar-

rived at Bloomington, Ill., on the 3d.

An act making the manufacture and ale of eleomorgarine as butter punishable by ine and imprisonment has been passed by the

THE Kansas Republican State Convention is to be held at Topeka on the 20th of

prisoners confined in Fort Leavenworth, jumped from a second-story window of the guard-house on the 4th and attempted to es-cape, but he was pursued for half a mile, and recaptured after a despecate struggle. The State Senate of Wisconsin has

concurred in a joint resolution passed by the House in favor of a Constitutional amend-ment providing for biennial sessions of the

THE Union Greenback Labor National Convention assembled at St. Louis on thomal Convention assembled at St. Louis on the 4th, twenty States being represented by about 250 delegates. Balph E. Hoyt, of In-dians, was chosen permanent President, and George W. Browstor, of Iowa, Secretary. A platform was adopted, and Stephen B. Dil-laye, of New Hampshire, was nominated for President, and B. J. Chambers, of Texas, for Vice-President.

ed at Wilmington, Del., by a United States Marshal, charged with refusing to assess Re-publicans who desired to pay their taxes and qualify as voters.

THE Indiana Republican State Cen in Treasury, \$1,00,351,053. Debt. less smount in Treasury, \$1,005,112,251. Decrease during the month, \$5,672,120. Decrease aims June 30, 1870, \$22,000,003. and one General Grant's.

of forty men, who undertook to lay a railroad track in a Toledo (Ohlo) street, to beat an ignominious retreat. The females set on the nati-kegs and rails, and some of the more muscular threw the truck-layers' tools into

A votes man residing in Marysville, Mo., recently succeeded in preventing the abuse of his mother by his father, by shooting the latter dead

A RECENT St. Louis report is to the effect that Jay Gould had been instructed by his European correspondents to buy all the railroads west of the Missteelppi which promise to pay three per cent, on the investment.

That amiable savages of the Sioux

tion have driven off the surveyors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad who were ocating a line along the flad River valley. THE Union Pacific Railroad Company has agreed to pay the Pacific Mail Steamship Company a subsidy of \$110,000 a month in consideration of the right to fix rates for Cali-

fornia passengers and freight. E. C. STOCKTON, a nephew of old Senator of that name, cranmitted suicide in St. Louis a few-days ago. Convivial habits wrought his rule, and his death was the climax of a protracted debunch.

Foreign Intelligence. Ir was stated on the 1st that the Duke

of Edioburgh had advised the Czar of Bussia. is father-in-law, to abdicate.

THE District Bank at Hull, Eng., has uspended. It had a nominal capital of \$430.

Ar St. Petersburg on the 2d the twonty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of the Casr of Russia was celebrated. Notwithhad been threatened, the city was exceptionally quiet, and there was absolutely no disturbance. There was absolutely no disturbance. There were published in the official newspapers pardoning prisoners, remitting taxes and conferring orders.

A Set Persymment disputets of the

A Sr. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 2d denise the report of the arrest of Vera Sas-suitch. It was believed that the rumor of her presence in that city was circulated to intsheaf the authorities.

A GRAND review of the troops sta-

reservation. They would probably be located on the strip of land bordered on the La lit. The assallant stood within a few feet of list River in New Mexico, and near the Navajo Reservation.

PHENIDENT HAYES has withdrawn from the Senate the nomination of F. B. S. Pinchhack to be Naval Officer at New Orleans.

Commission, was fired upon by a crazy Nibillation assallant stood within a few feet of his intended victim, but, aside from purforating the military clock that tieneral Mellicon from the Senate the nomination of F. B. S. Pinchhack to be Naval Officer at New Orleans. After a brief and unsatisfactory examination

Atter a crief and unastractory chamination he was committed to prison.

A PARIS telegram of the 3d says France bad entered into negotiations with England and the United States with a view to terminating the war between Chill and

or on the 3d Grissel, the Londoner who had previously declared his ability to buy up a committee of the British Parliament, was

mmitted to Newgate Prison. The would-be assassin of General Tith would-be assessin of General Melikoff was tried by court-martial at St. Petersburg on the 4th, and sentenced to be hanged at daylight on the morating of the lib. His demeanor before the judges was very defiant, and he absolutely refused to give the names of his accomplices. On fearing the court-room he declared that, acome or later, the tyrants who were oppressing Resula would fall by the hands of the organation to which he belonged. As if to give uphasis to this declaration, General Melikoff ceived an anonymous unic on the evening of the 4th summoning him, in the name of the Berolutionary Committee, to abandou its post within a week.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, according to ecent reports, is crowded with people pre-aring to emigrate to the United States,

IT was authoritatively stated the other ay that the Princess Louise was so severely ujured in the recent runaway seedent at Ottaws, Canada, that her life was for some time despaired of. She is said to be recover-THE Parnell Land League Relief and

cal Fund aggregated \$101,124 on the 1st HANNAY, the inventor of artificial

LATER.

MELODETSKY, the Nihilist who atmpted the assassination of General Melicoff, was duly hanged in St. Petersburg on the morning of the 5th. A large concourse the morning of the of people witnessed the execution.

THE Greenback Convention of the

eventh Indiana Congressional District, recently held at Shelbyville, renominated Rev. De La Matyr by acciamation.

THE effort to restore capital punish-

nt in Wisconsin has failed in the State A CYCLONE passed over Indianapolis

about midnight on the 4th. About 2.0 houses were more or less damaged, and trees, fences and outbuildings without number de-stroyed. The pecuniary loss was fully \$100,-900. The same tornado visited the vicinity of Toledo, O., and, among other damage, leveled a large brewery. Three men were buried in the ruins, of whom only one sees jed alive. A Cleveland the roof of the Cleveland Rolling Mill was uplifted and one end of the walls blown in, killing one man and severely injur-

COMMODORE ISAIAH HANSCOM, Chief

of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, died at Washington on the 5th. THE National Executive Committee appointed at the recent Convention at St.
Louis of the National Union GreenbackLabor party is composed as follows: C. M.
Beckwith, Colorado; Charles Davidson,
Georgia; C. H. Jackson, Jowa; R. E. Hoyt,
Indiana; J. P. Knopp, Illinois; J. O. McKee,
Kansaa; H. Nelson, Mississippi; Ira B.
Hazetine, Missouri, G. W. Senester, Hazeltine, Missouri; G. W. Brouster, Ne sylvania; Sam Hill, Rhode Island; Dr. A. ng, Texas; J. F. Connolly, Virginia, and J. Smith, West Virginia. M. M. Pomeroy was placed on the committee as member at

United States Senate on the 5th on the House bill to smend the statutes relative to the im-portation of neat cattle. Mr. Logso concluded his argument in opposition to the bill for the relief of General Porter. In the House the Senate amendments, to the House bill for the relief of certain settlers on Osage trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas were concurred in. Messrs. Hazelton and Warner engaged in a personal con-troversy, growing out of the fact that the latter had, the day before, made a speech reflecting on a certain class of pensioners and stigmatting them by an opprobrious title to which assent the forcer residence. title, to which speech the former gentleman had replied. He now charged that the Re-ord had been changed by Warner, so that the remarks attacked by blin (Hazelton) were omitted. The colloquy between the two gentlemen developed into an angry contro-versy, Hazelton making light of Warner's military services and sufferings, and the latter seeming the former of covardice and falsehood. Adjourned to the 8th.

The Famine in Persia,

The recent accounts of the famine and diphtheria in Russia are supplemented, if not paralleled, by reports of starvation in Persia obtained from truststarvation in Fersia obtained from trust-worthy sources. It appears that a large part of last year's crop was de-stroyed by an unusual and heavy rain-fall, which lasted nearly a month, at the time of the thrashing. The rainfall was succeeded by an unexampled drought, and the grain-fields, vine-yards, cotton-plantations, melon-fields and gardens falled to produce their cusas The drought was rendered the tomary crops. The dre great part of the grain of Persia is grown upon mountain slopes, where no fa-cilities for irrigation exist. The aver-age crop at the last harvest did not exceed communities and a construct of the expectation of that name, committed suicide in and this is in the hands of land-owners who are either holding it for seed or storing it in the hope of realizing fabulous prices when the pressure becomes a little sharper. Probably half of the usual grain supply of Oroomiah usually comes from the neighboring districts. This supply is entirely stopped, and more than half the population are utterly destinate. There is little work to be had since the cotton-spinning industry has failed, and the result is that a man working steadily for stytes hours a working steadily for sixteen hours a day at the wages paid could scarcely provide food for more than one person. The mountaineers of Koordistau have been oppressed and impoverished by the plundering of the Koords ever since the war between Turkey and Russia, their come have failed and since the war between Turkey and Russia; their crops have failed, and they flock into Oroomiah by hundreds of families, hungry and naked, and hundreds have perished. The crops have also failed largely in the Caucasian fields, and famine and positience are already raging there. There are not already raging there. already raging there. There are included already raging there. There are included a starting families in the less than 30,000 starting families in these langes and vicinity of Oroomiah. In view of these facts an appeal has been issued and A GRAND FOVING Of the troops stationed in the City of Mexico was given on the 3d, in honor of Generals Grant and Sheridan, who stood on a balcony of the Embassadors' Hall, at the Palace square and adjoining streets were througed with people.

It was stated on the 2d that the idea of a Persian expedition to Horat had been abandoned, because of the political complications likely to result therefrom.

Ar St. Petershure on the 3d General A Coronninh, In view of these facts an appeal has been insued and reflort will be made to collect a fund for the starving. This appeal comes through the President of the comes through the President of the starving. This appeal has been insued and the starving and the starving. This appeal has been insued and the said of the starving. This appeal and the starving and the starving of the starving and the starving of the starving and the starving of the starving. This appeal comes through the President of the starving. This appeal comes through the President of the starving. This appeal comes through the President of the starving. This appeal comes through the President of the starving. This appeal comes through the President of the starving. The starving of the starvi MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

-The Oil City Derrick says that all the inventors in the world will never produce a machine to tell a woman'

age.

—To make money a painter must work very hard, and then die. A picture sold by the late W. M. Hunt for \$5000 has lately been resold for

-The Prince of Wales is a member of almost every secret society in En-gland, and can grip a friend's hand out of joint in over nine hundred and sixty different ways.

-A young Bostonian announced that he was going to Leadville to engage in hydraulic mining. "Yes," remarked a friend, "you are going to seek the bub-ble reputation at the canyon's mouth." —"Leola" writes from Columbus,

Miss.: "To me there is not a more touching sight than that of an old couple. The slow, feeble steps, the m eye, the quiet, peaceful ways, call r the greatest sympathy and defer-

-Miss Anne H. Brewster writes from Alliss Anne H. Brewster whos from Rome that an English visitor to her house asked: "Have you any ugly women in the United States? For surely only beautiful ones come to Europe from your country." This story has been told before.

-Pedestrianism staks lower and lower. The man at the front in a Lead-ville footrace was drugged; at Hart-ford, the score of a leader was set back a mile at a time, and at Boston one con-testant kicked another so severely as to compel his retirement.

 Hyou could only persuade your worst enemy to sit down by your side and dispassionately tell you just what he thinks of you and why he thinks so. diamouds, assures the London dealers in precious stones that his discovery will not affect their business, the new process being a thousand friends.—N. Y. Herald.—Herald.—From the London Times: "It may -From the London Times: "It may

be impossible to protect women against every excessive strain that can be put upon her working powers. It is at least possible to protect her against doing too much of such idiot-making work as factory work in excess can hardly fail to be."

-Every position in life has its cheer--Every position in life has its cheer-ful side. No man can go so far down hill that the sun won't shine on some part of the valley for at least an hour in the day. Think of the poor organ grinder and take heart. "Ah," he said to himself as he turned the awful crank of that nameladium justrument and of that unmelodious instrument and heard the pennies drop on the sidewalk, "if I hadn't studied music when I was

young I might now be a common beg-gar. — Ezchange. —Proverbs in New York News: "Answer not a fool according to his folly," but with due regard to his size and temper. "A man who beareth false witness" bends 'neath a grievous bur-den. "A just man falleth seven times," and justly curses his mean neighbor for not sprinkling ashes on the precarious sidewalk. "The scorner is an abomi-nation to men," and deservedly snubbed by women. "A wicked man hardeneth his face," which enables him to travel on his cheek. on his cheek.

-The citizens of San Francisco now say that "the seals and sea lions must go?" The latter are charged with having used their legal immunity from being killed at Seal Rock as a cover for entering the Golden Gate and fearlessly fishing and sporting about the Oakland wharf, where the city anglers drop their lines with greatly-diminished luck. A law is already in force against the Chinese fishermen, and the Legislature has been asked to repeal the law protecting seals.

— Prof. Gunning, while lecturing on say that "the seals and sea lions must

protecting seals.

- Prof. Gunning, while lecturing on Darwinism to an Ohio audience, gave a history of the mole and the bat. "These animals," he said, "so diverse in traits and structure, sprang from the same ancestor. Some members of this ancestral avector fall into a habit of climbing. tral species fell into a habit of climbing and springing. Generation after generation followed, and the sky-seeking propensity was at interest. The senses were growing quick. The benses of the foot were growing long and slender. A fold of the skin was expanding and taking on the functions of a wing. At last the animal was a bat."

-The Segwin (Tex.) Times furnishes another short chapter for the next book service, she has learned that the dovology and the rising of the congregation are but the preludes to her punishment,

and hence, at that particular time, she beats a hasty retreat. -Mrs. Parker, of Glastonbury, writing to the Woman's Journal under the signature of Julia E. Smith, says: signature of Julia E. Smith, says:

"When these pet cows were first sold I little thought! should live to be brought to that sign-post six times, besides being obliged to attend two other auctions, one the sale of nearly all our meadow, one the sale of nearly all our meadow land, worth two thousand dollars, for a tax of fifty dollars, and the other bank stock in the city of Hartford. be obliged to pay the taxes on my property, and that I shall be relieved from such exciting auctions, but it does from such exciting auctions, but it does not at all relieve my feelings, for I pre-fer to fight on my own hook, and let the injustice fall upon one who for the past six years has borne things hardly boarable."

Job Shops and Slop Shops, A writer in the Boston Journal of Commerce pictures the difference be-tween a well-organized job shop and what he terms a slop shop, as follows: The job shop is sui generis. While it par-takes of the character of those adapted and intended for special productions, it has a character of its own not shared by any other. The various jobs and the frequent make-shifts tend to produce what would seem to the unpracti-cal eye an appearance of disorder, and would convey such an impression, possibly, to the experienced mechanic, who might be unacquainted with the methods and system of that particular nethods and system of that particular shop. But the well arranged job shop has an all-pervading character of order in the seeming disorder, and its workmen waste little time in preparing for emergencies, and are usually ready for any job that comes up.

The slop shop is exactly the reverse in character, and is never just ready for an unexpected job. Its apparent character is its true one. An outsider

character is its true one. An outsider could just as readily find a missing tool or designate the hiding place of a need-

spot, it is spread by a few hasty kicks, and all is serene. There are "glory hole corners" under the benches which and all is serence. There are "goty hole corners" under the benches which rarely are overhauled. There are hiding places for spoiled jobs which are inquired for by the vexed foreman, but rarely found. The shafting welcomes the visitor with a besceehing squaak, the repetition of which finds an echo in the chaffing of a lathe-belt on the cone. Some of the belts show angular gaps across their face, premonations of sudden partings and tell-tales of neglect. The workmen are lavish with oil and waste, put new files on castiron scale, toss a broken tool under the bench, and if they get hold of a decent tool, in decent order, chuck it into their private drawer or locked box. If a drill is wanted for a three-quarters of an inch hole, one sized to thirteen-sixteenths is taken and ground to size. Possibly half an hour after it has been transformed another workman needs it on work for thirteen-sixteenths holes. So the drills can never be kept in sets and sizes, and when account of transk cather at the cone of the very in sets and sizes, and when account of stock is taken at the end of the year the proprietor wonders what has become of the sets of drills with which he start-

of the sets of drills with which he started off so sanguinely and hopefully the preceding January.

This is the general practice in the slop shop. There is no real head to the equiern, there are no Mede and Persian rules of order, no sharp, overseeing eye, and no developed and vitalized system. A job that should be drilled under the upright drill is taken to the lathe because the former is in use, and a workman is put to a three hours' job of chipping and filing because another of chipping and filing because another is using the planer. In this shop there is manifested little readiness among the workmen to assist each other, except to help in turning the shop into a "hur-rah's nest." If one man knows more than another he will hold on to his than another he will hold on to his knowledge very much as a miser clings to his pennies. The foreman, possibly, gives instruction but grudgingly or with an air of reproof. The slop shop is a good place to leave a job, but it is a poor place from which to get the com-pleted work. The foreman will promse readily enough to-day, but his per-ormance and day of redemption are ndefinite.

Indefinite.

There are plenty of these slop shops all over the country. It is singular to note that, although the proprietors invariably fail in business, there are about so many all the time; soon as one drops out another is anxious to show how littie he knows about the management of a business, and the slop shop is proba-bly a permanent institution.

The Story of a Great Paris Mystery.

The Parisians, says a Paris correspon lent, are determined to have a mystery now and then. They have been fond of something of the kind ever since the time of the Tour de Nesle. Only the other day they were horrified with blood-curdling descriptions of a house in an obscure suburb which had been reacted by a streamer forbidding in an rented by a stranger, forbidding in ap-pearance and evidently bent upon the consummation of some hideeus crime, consummation of some hideous crime, judging from the preparations which he had made. Rumors ran in the neighborhood that he was darkly engaged in plotting against the life of some one-for he had brought to the house a huge case made of solid wood, lined with heavy cloth and pierced with air-holes. It seemed just the sort of a thing in which to imprison some helpless creature whom he was desirous of torturing. The woman of whom he had hired the house spied his movements in a most indiscreet manner, and when one day she saw him bring in half a dozen chains, such as are ordinarily used for dogs, she could not restrain herself any longer, so she went off to the neighbors dogs, she could not restrain herself any longer, so she went off to the neighbors with a terribly-magnified version of the whole matter, and the result was that the police were called in. Meantime the mysterious stranger appeared to have gained some knowledge of the movement against him, for he disap-peared, and was heard of no more—at that period. that period.

The police agents came out from Paris and spent a day or two in the house. There stood the wooden case, gaping wide open, with its cushioned sides and the staples driven into them, seeming to indicate that a human being was to be chained in there alive. The agents began to think that some at-tempt at blackmail was to be made by another short chapter for the next book on the reasoning power of dumb beasts, or rather animals of the lowing, if not of the lower, order: A cow browses in the neighborhood of the Presbyterian church, and whenever the gate is left open during the services she makes her entry into the beautiful lot around the open during the services she makes her mystery, until one fine morning the entry into the beautiful lot around the church, where the young grass is growing vigorously. But, profiting by the experience of a few beatings at the hands of a certain good deacon who closes up the church and gate after service abe has learned that the doxel. to awaken suspicions in his mind that the dog was mad. He cauterized the wound, but the thought that he was a possible victim of hydrophobia so preyed upon his mind that he deter-mined to separate himself from his fam-ily for a time, and to experiment upon ocrtain animals, by inoculating them with his own blood, in order to ascertain if the rage were really lurking in his system. With this intention he his system. With this intention he hired the house in the suburbs and prepared a case in which he proceed to shut up three of his dogs, and to study their symptoms until he felt sure either that he was free from danger or that there was a crisis to fear. Just as he was about to bring the dogs to the cot-tage and to inoculate them there, he found that the meddlesome neighbors were likely to get him into temporary trouble, so he gave up his design. He inclosed to the Prefect the false beard and spectacles with which he had been disguised when he rented the cottage. The Prefect smiled the peculiar smile which men do when compelled to admit that they are sold, and the great mystery was at an end.

The Floating Houses of Siam.

A traveler in Siam describes the floating house: "We hugged the shore closely, and passed within a few yards of scores of floating houses, whose ownof scores of floating houses, whose own-ers looked at us with the calm non-chalance of the Orient. Perhaps you may nonunderstand a floating house: it is built on a raft of bamboo poles, and securely moored to strong posts in the mud or on the bank. It is a perfect mud or on the bank. It is a perfect house, rooms, roof and all, and its floor is about twelve inches above the water. There are thousands of these houses in Bangkok, and they are not to be despised, as they have a never-failing supply of water, are excellently drained, and very easy of access. One of their drawbacks is the facility with which the numerous water snakes of the Meinam cained an entrance. The floating gained an entrance. The floating houses had their origin, at a time when the land bordering the river was very unhealthy, and the King gave the order to build upon the river itself, and not along its banks.

Religious Column.

TO-MORROW.

"To-morrow never comes?"

But my little child one day;
"To-morrow is so long to wall,
So very far away."

To-morrow never comes!"
I've thought it o'er and o'er;
To-day is all that we can claim
We must not look for more.

"To-morrise never comes!"
Although, before our face,
The shadow of mother day
Is always on our race.

But when we try to overtake We find the shadows flown, And then it is to-day again, And our to-morrow's gone.

We have a little space
Dealt out, in which we may
Do all our work for God and Heaven,
And that is called to-day, O! why then should I wait For time which may not be? To-day will come again in turn. But may not come to me.

Lord! make me strong and wise:
And let me not delay
To do the work Thou sendest me,
While it is yet le-disting at Work,
—Christian at Work,

Sunday-School Lessons. PERSON QUARTER, 1880.

Mch.14—The False and the True. Matt. 7:15-39
Mch.14—The False and the True. Matt. 7:15-39
Mch.25—Lesson selected by the Mechanical Second of Aurilla.
Apr. 4—The Power of Cirist. Matt. 8:18-34
Apr. 11—The Invinition of Christ. Matt. 11:20-30
Apr. 15—The Wheat and Tarve. Matt. 11:20-30
Apr. 25—Confession and Cross-Hearing 1:24-30, 57-43
Matt. 15:24-30, 45:10-38

May 2—The Transfiguration. Matt. It
May 9—Jeans and the Young Mett. It
May 10—The Marriage Feast Matt. 2
May 23—The Judgment Matt. 2
May 30—Gethe amo Matt. 2
June 6—The Crustinate Matt. 2
June 13—After the Resurrection, Matt. 2
June 13—Review of the Lessons.
June 2—Lesson solected by the School.

Too Weary to Go to Church.

Good Company goes to church on Sunday, and when it asks the reason why others do not it sometimes hears them say that they are too tired. Is that a good reason for staying at home on Sunday? Is it not rather a reason for going to church? Surely these weary toilers do not intend to spend the whole Sunday in sleep or in absolute idleness. They will get up and stir about a little during the day. Probably they will take some pains to make themselves clean and neat in their attire. They must do that once a week at least, or lapse into compar-ative barbarism. And in order to avoid stagnation they must walk out of doors to breathe the fresh air and set the blood in motion. If they do as much as this, they make all the physical exertion that is required in going to church; and after they have got there, they can rest there as well as in their own houses. The seats are gen-erally comfortable, the place is quiet, something is going on that may occupy the mind, and there is not enough for worshipers to do, in most Protestant churches, to weary them overmuch. The service rarely reaches to the length of an hour and a hulf; it cannot be par-

icularly tiresome to sit it out, even if t is not very brilliant or sensational. It has often seemed to us that many of those who stay at home all day Sun-day because they are tired make a great mistake; that they are much more weary on Sunday night than they would have been if they had gone to church at least once; that the time must often they had gone to the total the time must often drag heavily on Sunday for the lack of something to do and to think about, and that the consciousness of having spent the day unprofitably must sometimes add mental disturbance and dissatisfac-tion to the languor that follows idle-ness.

Moreover, these tired people would often find refreshment for their minds and their hearts in the quiet services of the church. They would secure by means of them a change of scene, a change of mental atmosphere, and the suggestion of thoughts and motives and sentiments that are out of the range of their daily work. For a hard working mechanic or salesman or housekeeper or teacher this diversion of the thought o other than the customary their

Sunday; and they testify that they have down the mountain on a run and inter-found what they sought; that the ob-servance has proved a refreshment side bars and attempted to mount one rather than a weariness, and that their of the platforms so as to get at the Sundays never gave them so much good brake, but the car was going down Sundays never gave them so much good rest when they stayed at home as they have given them since they formed the way, that it was with difficulty that the

habit of church-going.

We commend the testimony of their

The Interest in the New Bible.

It is now pretty definitely understood that, while it will take about three years more to complete the revision of the present accepted version of the Old Testament Scriptures, the New Testament is practically finished, and will make its appearance some time during the present year. Notwithstanding the fact that the Bible was never criticised or questioned so closely as it is in this day, there is a profound and wide-spread interest in the work undertaken by the revisers; and the appearance of no book during this century has been nticipated with so keen a concern as the Bible we are to receive at their hands. The Christian religion is a tremendous factor in human life and human history. The immortal hope of human listory. The immortal liope of millions is bound up with it, and grows out of it. Christian morals leaven all the best civilizations of the race. Christian worship is the only pure and rational worship. It is spiritual, and is lifted toward a spiritual being. The Bible is the record and the revelation of this religion, and will remain the most interesting and important book in all literature.

For a good many years that portion of the Christian public that speaks and reads the English language has been aware that its own version of the Scriptures is full of imperfections. Many passages offend the simplest principles of grammar, and many passages. passages oftend the sun passages, be-of grammar, and many passages, be-cause of the changes in the language, cause of the base meaning. Words have lost their true meaning. Words that meant one thing in King James' time mean now quite another, and it has even come to be quite well understood that portions of the accepted text are of doubtful authenticity, in the lights that have been thrown upon them by Mother Earth. Many men are, how-modern scholarship. Men have been ever, a disgrace to their maternal anstartled by strange translations and glosses in the marginal readings of their apring, whereas they never settle.—Bibles. The explanations of the text. Rome Scatter.

thus introduced have tended very pow-orfully to shake the public faith in the reliableness of the old yersion. If anyreliableness of the old version. If anything more were needed to uproof the public confidence, the ministers have furnished it abundantly from their pulpits. The phrases: "This passage would be better rendered by these words," or, "More correctly translated, this passage would read" so and so, have become stereotyped among pulpit atterances. The commentators and the preachers have destroyed the popular faith in the value of the old version by their constant attempts to correct and to mend it.

We recently attended a parlor meet-

to mend it.

We recently attended a parlor meeting of the American revisers, at the house of Hon. William E. Dodge, in this city, during which we became aware of what seemed to us the ignorance of these revisers touching the tremendous public interest that gathers around the work they have done, and are to do. It seemed to us that they did not understand the feeling of the public upon the matter at all: that they did not appreciate the interest with which the result of the work is regarded, nor the perfect confidence with ed, nor the perfect confidence with which that result is awaited. It is the modesty that naturally attends true scholarship, we presume, which leads them to suppose that their work will be severely criticised—that it will disbe severely criticised—that it will dis-appoint many by its charges, and many others by its few and terial alterations. And it may as well be stated just here that they are not to present the English world with a new version. It is simply to be the old version revised, freed from its errors, and possessing in every way the advantages of all the study and dis-covery of the two hundred and seventy years that have passed since 1610—the date of the issue of "King James" Bi-ble." The old form of language which has itself become sacred to the eyes, ears and hearts of Bible-loving people, is to be preserved. be preserved.

We say that it seemed to us that the

revisers at this meeting failed to appreciate the popular confidence with which the result of their work is awaited. We believe, from the feeling everywhere around us, that the result of this revision will be received with unquestioning confidence. The public understand that the registon will be the work of the best scholarship of two countries, selected and exercised upon a broad and catholic basis, and arriving at a result that is essentially unaniat a result that is essentially minal-mous. It is believed that these men know all there is known upon the sub-ject which engages their attention; and the new revision will be received, in our opinion, without a question. In-deed, we doubt whether there is any divine living, outside of this circle of men, who can publicly undertake to criticise their work without danger to his own reputation. Of course there will be great curiosity to see what kind of work the revised version will make of accepted doctrines and various sects. " "We have no idea that the essential facts and doctrines recorded in the book will be changed. Indeed, we already have this assurance from the revisers themselves. Love to God and men will remain the hosping. God and men will remain the begin-ning and end of religion, and obedience to law will be the whole of morality. The record of the life and death of Christ will be changed in no essential particular, and He will still remain, what He has always been, the central figure and the informing and inspiring force of the religion called by His name. * * The great, undeniable fact Bible-reading Christians, of all names, are waiting for the new revision with such history that there is vision with such Interest that there is not one of them between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans who will not purchase one at the first opportunity is full of grateful significance, alike honor-able to themselves and to the self-sacrificing workers who have sustained, without money and without price, the long and arduous task of preparing a perfect Bible in the English language.— Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for

He Stopped the Car.

William Beury and Captain H. W. Morgan had occasion to go down to Schuykill County on business last week, and got off the Lehigh Valley passenger train at Myersville. As they were climbing the mountain at that point, to other than the customary themes might be the most restful way of spending a portion of the day of rest.

We happen to know of several cases in which this prescription has been used with excellent results. Those who were want to stay at home because they way, that it was with difficulty that the Captain was able to get on, and he had experience to a multitude of people who do not attend church because, as they say, they are too tired to go. Perhaps if they rightly understood the matter they would say that they were too tired to stay at home.—Good Company. swing nimself around to jump on the bumper. As soon as he reached the platform he applied the brake and stopped the runsway car, which was left standing until taken in charge by the railroad employes. Where the car came from, or how it happened to become detached from the train, our informant could not ascertain, but Cap-tain Morgan certainly deserves the railthe tain Morgan certainly deserves the railold stalife in the effort to capture the car. Had will the car not been stopped, a serious colision would undoubtedly have occurred the when it met the train on the railroad track at a point down the line.—Shamokin (Pn.) Times.

The Late Jules Payre.

The following story is told of Jules Favre: A baroness called upon him and begged that he would undertake her divorce case. He refused, declaring that he had decided never to have anything to do with separations. The lady burst into tears, narrated her unhappy matrimonial position and owned that she had not even wherewith to pay him if he accepted her defense. on this avowal Favre told her to hand him her papers, which he would study and give her an answer in a day or When she returned he announced his determination to accept the case, and bidding her adieu placed an envelope in her hand, saying that she was not to open it until she got home. Her gratitude may be imagined when she discovered that the envelope contained five notes of a thousand francs each. Julus Favre pleaded this case with so victorious chausement that he not only victorious eloquence that he not only gained it, but decided to make a special study of this question of law, and it was therein that he made his reputation as the most eloquent lawyer

-All mankind is accustomed to call the dust from which man sprung, Mother Earth. Many men are, how-